

Local history - Regina - Board of Trade

FIRST 1912 Edition Issued MAY 31st

1000 FACTS
— ABOUT —
REGINA
SASKATCHEWAN

"Canada's City of Certainties"



1912

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DIVISION

REGINA, SASK.

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REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

ARCHIVES
OF
SASKATCHEWAN

Amusements.

Regina has a theatre with a seating capacity of 1,000; four motion picture houses, and a vaudeville theatre. A large theatre, costing \$150,000, will be erected in Regina this year—also two smaller ones.

All Canadian inland sports and games are enjoyed in Regina.

In Regina district there is excellent shooting of wild ducks and prairie chicken.

Many pleasant excursions may be taken to the Qu'Appelle and Last Mountain Lake summer resorts, offering unlimited facilities for boating, bathing, fishing and shooting.

Regina has many social organizations devoted to amateur theatricals, cards, debates, etc.

Banks.

Regina has 12 branches of Canadian chartered banks with 150 employees.

Regina Bank Clearings.

Regina's Bank Clearing House was established October 1, 1909.

Regina's bank clearings for 1910 totalled \$50,739,159. For 1911, \$73,032,089, and for the first four months of 1912, \$32,908,632.

Regina's bank clearings for 1912 will be over \$127,000,000.

Regina does nearly one-half the entire banking business of Saskatchewan.

Comparisons	1910	1911	1912
January.....	\$3,511,208	\$1,189,527	\$7,860,842
February.....	2,472,312	3,984,807	7,197,011
March.....	3,462,815	5,377,415	8,767,403
April.....	3,387,005	5,203,281	-----
May.....	2,292,634	5,835,997	-----
June.....	4,076,211	6,321,539	-----
July.....	4,652,264	5,672,505	-----

August.....	8,878,192	5,982,818	-----
September....	4,814,792	6,611,959	-----
October.....	4,996,047	6,565,619	-----
November.....	6,375,370	8,698,769	-----
December....	5,820,309	8,497,763	-----

Totals \$50,739,159 \$78,032,089 \$23,825,256

Building.

Regina's building permits for 1911 totalled \$5,099,340.

Regina's building permits for 1912 are estimated to reach \$8,000,000.

Eight hundred homes were built in Regina during 1911. Over \$800,000 was spent on warehouses and factories in Regina last year. 1911 saw the completion of the new Provincial Parliament buildings at Regina which cost nearly \$3,000,000. They are the finest provincial buildings in Canada.

Regina was second city in Canada in percentage growth of building, 1911 over 1910, in cities of its size or larger. Regina was fourth in Canadian cities in amount of building growth of 1911 over 1910, running next to Calgary, Vancouver and Toronto.

Regina, considering population, was the building centre of the continent in 1911.

Regina showed per capita building in 1911 doubling the largest figures shown by live American cities.

Regina did more building in 1911 than seven Canadian cities of larger population.

When a building permit is issued in Regina it means that a building is going to be built immediately.

Last year's splendid total of over five million dollars worth of new buildings did not include a permit for the Parliament buildings—it only in-

cluded \$750,000, the actual amount of work done on these buildings last year.

Regina in 1912 will make a building record that will stand until Regina makes another in 1913. Regina spent one million dollars in municipal construction work in 1911; more than this amount will be spent in 1912. Construction work was commenced on every building for which a permit was issued during 1911 in Regina.

Plans ready for nearly \$7,000,000 worth of buildings up to May 1, 1912.

Following is a list of some of the big ones:

The Union Station, costing \$225,000.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Station, costing \$200,000.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel, costing \$750,000.

The Methodist College, costing \$250,000.

The Massey building in connection with Methodist College, costing about \$250,000.

The Westman building (six storeys) offices.

The Westman building (five storeys) offices.

McAra Bros. & Wallace (3 storeys) offices.

Canadian Cities and Town Properties, Limited, (three storeys) offices.

Canadian Cities and Town Properties, Limited, (five storeys) offices.

Twelve apartment blocks, costing from \$35,000 to \$130,000.

Anglican College.

Anglican Cathedral.

Normal School, costing \$300,000.

City Cold Storage Co. (three storey warehouse).

Cockshutt Plow Co. (warehouse) costing \$150,000.

St. Chad's church.

New Baptist church (north side).

Armstrong, Smyth & Dowsell (warehouse).

Regina Trading Co. (warehouse).

R. H. Williams & Sons (warehouse).

Alaska Bedding Co. (warehouse).

Gould, Shapley & Muir (warehouse).

National Manufacturing Co. (warehouse).

Saskatoon Tent and Mattress Co. (warehouse).

Winnipeg Steel Granary Co. (doub-
ling factory).

Hospital addition, costing \$150,000.

Corbeau building.

Holt Caterpillar Co. (warehouse).

Dominion Dairy Co.

Presbyterian church, southwest part
of city.

Presbyterian mission, southeast part
of city.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church,
rebuilding.

Two new Methodist churches.

Salvation Army citadel.

Doubling C.P.R. roundhouse.

G.T.P. shops.

C.P.R. shops.

C.N.R. shops.

Roman Catholic cathedral.

Bishop's palace.

Roman Catholic college.

Two new convents.

Three new schools, costing over
\$150,000.

Armory, costing \$150,000.

A new theatre, costing \$150,000.

Technical school, costing \$300,000.

Regina Development Syndicate (five storey block).

Saskatchewan Mortgage Corporation (six storey block).

Canada Life Assurance Co. (six storey block).

Frank Nash, business block (three storey block).

Regina sixth city in Canada in amount of building.

	Population 1911.	Building rank 1911.
Montreal	466,197	Fourth
Toronto	376,240	First
Winnipeg	135,430	Third
Vancouver	100,333	Second
Ottawa	86,340	Twelfth
Hamilton	81,879	Eighth
Quebec	70,000	
London	46,177	Nineteenth
Halifax	46,081	Twenty-s'th
Calgary	43,736	Fifth
St. John	42,363	Twenty-fifth
Victoria	31,620	Ninth
Regina	30,210	Sixth

Comparisons.

Comparing Regina with some live American cities is to the advantage of the Saskatchewan capital. The Regina figures are for 1911. The figures of the American cities are for 1910, which is to the advantage of the American cities, as several of them registered

decreases in building in 1911 as compared with 1910. The 1910 building figures are taken because the population figures are for 1910. To prove the comparison is fair, it may be stated that Spokane building decreased from \$5,938,019 in 1910 to \$3,314,780 in 1911, and Seattle similarly decreased from \$17,418,573 to \$7,491,186. Some of the cities named registered increases. The majority registered decreases, although few of them were as great as Seattle's, over 100 per cent.

Comparison, therefore, is:

	Popu- lation	Build- ing	Per Capita Building
Regina	30,210	\$ 5,099,340	\$168.79
Oklahoma City	64,205	5,492,203	85.55
Seattle	237,194	17,418,573	73.43
Spokane	104,402	5,933,019	56.82
Jacksonville	57,699	3,183,600	55.17
Atlanta	144,838	7,398,480	47.78
St. Paul	214,744	10,052,005	46.81
Rochester	218,149	9,851,128	45.15

These are the liveliest of American cities. They cover every section of the United States, and each is the leader in its district. Spokane, which showed

building totalling less by about \$2-000,000 than Regina in 1911, is regarded as one of the fastest growing cities of the Pacific Coast.

Building Records.

Year	Permits	Cost
1904	162	\$ 210,000
1905	346	750,000
1906	420	2,000,000
1907	480	1,177,840
1908	253	516,656
1909	282	749,479
1910	573	2,351,288
1911		\$5,099,203

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Regina has many clubs and societies, among many others the Assinibola Club, Board of Trade, Builders' Exchange, Choral Society, Canadian Club, Social clubs for men and women, Society of Art, Literature and Science, Country Club, Horticultural Society, St. Mary's Club, Knights of Columbus Club, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Regina Automobile Club, Young Liberal Club, Young Conservative Club, Regina Orchestral Society, Regina Camera Club, Clef Club, W.C.T.U., Social and Moral Reform, Royal Caledonian Curling Club, Regina Gun Club, Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Children's Aid Society, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Archaeological Society.

CHURCHES.

Regina has the following churches: Methodist (2), Presbyterian (2), Anglican (5), Baptist (2), Christian Scientist, Evangelical Association, Greek Catholic, Nazarene, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Salvation Army.

There will be five new churches erected in Regina during 1912.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

With, perhaps, one exception Regina's exhibition buildings are the finest in the Dominion. They are situated one mile from the Canadian Pacific Railway station on the north side of the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line. Ample spur track accommodation has been provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the new Grand Trunk Pacific line runs past the west side of the grounds.

Regina exhibition grounds comprise 76½ acres.

The Regina Municipal Railway runs to the entrance of the grounds, giving a seven minute service, while the Canadian Pacific Railway gives a fifteen minute service from town.

The Dominion Exposition was held on these grounds in 1911. Over 100,000 people paid admission and the Municipal Street Railway carried over 10,000 people each day during the fair.

The live stock exhibits were considered the largest and best ever shown in Canada.

Improvements to the exhibition grounds have already cost over a quarter of a million dollars and still further improvements are to be made. There are now four large main buildings, grand stand accommodation for 10,000 people, 20 well equipped stables, four race horse stables with accommodation for 200 horses, a half mile race track and many small buildings.

Waterworks and sewerage extend

throughout the grounds and hydrants are located at convenient points.

The grounds and buildings are illuminated with electric lights.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Educational Council of Saskatchewan meets at Regina. A public library was built in Regina last year at a cost of \$50,000.

Regina organized the first Collegiate Institute in Saskatchewan. The building and grounds cost over \$130,000. The attendance is 287 as compared with 67 in 1906, or an increase of 50 over last year. Its equipment is most up-to-date. The physical and chemical laboratories are a feature. Teaching staff, a principal and eight assistants.

Sacred Heart Academy has an enrollment of 59 pupils—school girls in residence. Both high and public school work is taken up, commercial, music, and art courses are given. The music examiners come from Trinity College, London, England.

There is a Roman Catholic separate school in Regina, thoroughly equipped. It has eight teachers and 375 pupils. The building cost \$26,000.

Regina College, promoted by the Methodist Church in Canada, is located here. A large administration building is now under construction and will cost \$275,000. This building is being erected on 25 acres of ground located between Sixteenth Avenue and Wascana Lake. The city of Regina has voted block 428 to the college, including the old hospital building, in which temporary quarters are located.

The aim which the promoters have

in view is to found a college which will provide for the young of Saskatchewan some advantages not heretofore to be found within the province, namely, a residential school for both sexes providing:

1—A first class ladies' college.

2—A thorough course in commercial studies.

3—An academy of music.

4—A collegiate course, extending to the second year university work.

5—An all-comers' course for older students who in general education have fallen behind those in their own age.

The Massey estate of Toronto have agreed to erect upon the campus a ladies' residential college in connection with Regina College, sufficiently large to accommodate 200 students; the building will be erected this year.

Regina College was opened on September 5, 1911, and at the present time has an enrollment of nearly 200.

Regina has five public schools, containing 60 rooms, with extra rooms for Manual, Training and Domestic Science. Three new schools will be erected this year with over 40 rooms.

Enrollment for 1911, 2,330, an increase over 1910 of 485. Twenty-two different nationalities are represented. There are 56 teachers, 5 principals, a superintendent, 8 supervisors and special teachers for the departments of Manual Arts, and Drawing (3), Domestic Science, Physical Education, Nursing, Music.

Regina's schools are under the superintendence of E. B. Hutcherson, M.A.

Owing to increase of pupils since January 1, 1912, of nearly 400, some 14 teachers have been added to the public school teaching staff.

The Provincial Normal School is located at Regina. During 1911 the attendance was upwards of 350.

The Federal Business College has a yearly enrollment of 350 students, has a staff of 7 teachers and an equipment of 21 typewriters. This college has turned out over 5,000 students.

A new Normal School will be built in Regina this year at a cost of \$300,000. Also a Technical, costing \$300,000.

Five new school sites have been purchased during the first four months of 1912.

FINANCIAL.

Regina is the recognized financial centre of Western Canada.

Mortgage investments in Regina yield 8 per cent. per annum, while investments in revenue producing properties yield from 10 to 20 per cent.

Forty-six companies with head offices at Regina were incorporated by provincial charter in the fiscal year ending March 1, 1911; their total capital was \$3,498,600. In the fiscal year ending March 1, 1911, 90 companies registered under The Foreign Companies Act in Saskatchewan. The head office for Saskatchewan of 67 of these companies was registered for Regina; 9 went to Saskatoon, 5 to Moose Jaw and the balance scattered throughout the province.

Eight Trust, twelve Mortgage and Loan and fourteen Life Insurance com-

panies have branch offices in Regina, with staffs of from five to twenty clerks each.

Almost every Life, Fire and Loaning Company doing business in Canada is represented in Regina.

The buildings of the financial institutions in Regina rank among the finest in Canada.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency is established in Regina.

As a municipal debenture market Regina holds a unique position in Western Canada and this city ranks next only to Toronto and Montreal in the volume of debentures bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES—Provincial

Regina, the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan. All executive offices of the Provincial Government are located here.

The Parliament building, the erection of which was commenced in 1908, occupies a site of 160 acres on the south side of Wascana Lake, and within the city limits. The grounds were laid out by Fred G. Todd, landscape architect, of Montreal.

The buildings are constructed of Tyndall stone, fireproof throughout, and were erected by P. Lyall & Sons, of Montreal, at a cost of about \$3,000,000. The length of the building is 543 feet, and the height of the dome 187 feet, the central portion of the building is 98 feet in width and 267 feet in depth, with a wing on either side each 222 feet long and 72 feet in depth.

Nearly 500 people are employed by the Government at Regina in the Par-

liament building, Land Titles Office, Government Warehouse, Court House, Sheriff's office and Telephone exchange, which has 2,299 subscribers; Dead Letter office, Seed Grain, and an examination warehouse.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES—Dominion.

The Regina post office building cost \$300,000, has a staff of 55; annual revenue for year 1910, \$103,000; 1911-12, \$126,000; annual pay roll, \$48,000; stamp sales, April, 1911, \$8,697.64; March, 1912, \$12,189.34. Postmaster, John Nicoll.

The following other offices are maintained by the Dominion Government: Public Works, Customs, Weights and Measures, Veterinary Inspector, Inspector of Ports, Inspector of Gas, Health of Animals.

Regina is the headquarters of the Royal North-West Mounted Police. The commissioner, 5 officers and over 40 men reside at the Regina barracks.

HOSPITALS.

The Regina Victoria Hospital cost \$140,000 and has accommodation for 100 patients. A large addition will be built this year, which will double the present accommodation. The city also maintains an Isolation Hospital.

The Regina Grey Nun's Hospital is conducted by the Grey Nuns of Montreal. This beautiful building cost \$135,000 and will accommodate 84 patients. Both Regina Hospitals conduct training schools for nurses. Some 20 private nurses are privately employed in the city.

Regina has several private hospitals and nursing homes.

LOCATION.

Regina is situated in latitude 50 degrees, 30 minutes north; longitude 105 degrees west of Greenwich. Regina is 356 miles west of Winnipeg, 115 miles from the International Boundary, 484 miles east of Calgary, and 1,741 miles west of Montreal.

MUNICIPAL.

Regina's first settler arrived in May, 1882.

The townsite of Regina was arranged jointly by the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The name "Regina" was conferred on this townsite by the Governor General, Lord Lorne, who had been requested to select a name for the future capital.

By Order in Council March 27, 1883, the town of Regina was declared to be the seat of government of the North-West Territories in place of Battleford. The first school was opened in Regina in 1883.

Building lots on South Railway Street changed hands in 1883 at \$800 and \$1,000. Lots on Eleventh Avenue were selling for \$275. Today they are worth from \$800 to \$2,000 per foot.

Regina was incorporated a city June 19, 1908, and is now the capital and seat of government for the Province of Saskatchewan.

Regina is the best paved city in Canada for its size, having 13 miles of paved streets, three miles under construction; 73 miles of graded streets, 12 miles of granolithic and 42 miles of plank sidewalks. The city has 26 miles of sewer, with 3,500 connec-

tions, 26 miles of water mains, with 193 hydrants, 2,700 house connections, two fire stations with some 30 firemen and a full equipment of the most modern fire-fighting apparatus. Two new fire stations will be built this year.

Regina has some 250 acres of parks.

Regina's Police Department is under the control of five police commissioners. The Police Department consists of a chief, one detective, two sergeants, 19 constables, police court clerk, chief of police's clerk, and an interpreter.

The Fire Department has a chief and 29 men.

The electric lighting system is owned by the city; the generating plant consists of six boilers, aggregating 2,000 h.p., two sections of economizer, 4,000 square feet; one 300 kilowatt Carlin's engine type generating unit, one 100 kilowatt Ideal engine type generating unit, one 450 kilowatt low pressure turbine generating unit, one 1,500 kilowatt high pressure type generating unit, one 400 kilowatt direct current railway unit, vertical engine type.

The waterworks system is owned and operated by the city. The supply is obtained from the springs of Boggy Creek, eight miles from the city, where a dam and reservoir have been constructed with a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons, and a gravitation of 85 feet from the reservoir to the power house.

Plans have been prepared for the construction of a 500,000,000 gallon basin near the reservoir, but some 40 feet higher; and for a pump well to be located in the Boggy Creek Valley at a point which will admit of the collec-

tion of the greater part of the available watershed by gravitation lines. The water is to be pumped to the high level basin, from which it will gravitate to the city through an 18-inch steel main which has been extended from the intermediate storage basins to connect the high level basin with the city.

R. O. Wynne-Roberts, M. Inst. C.E., consulting engineer, late of Westminster, London, Eng., was engaged by the Regina City Council last September to make a careful examination as to the water supplies available from the watersheds of the various streams in the vicinity of Regina in addition to the present Boggy Creek supply. Mr. Wynne-Roberts has recently submitted his report, which deals with the water supply possibilities, and outlines a proposed course of action towards the development of these sources of supply, which development promises a daily supply of approximately 10,000,000 gallons. The city recently commenced to sink wells in this locality. Two large gushers have been struck which have a daily capacity of more than half a million gallons. Several more wells will be sunk immediately.

Regina has about 257 acres of land set aside for park purposes.

Wascana Park contains 45 acres, is situated in the southwest portion of the city; it has about a quarter of a mile frontage on Wascana Lake, and adjoins the Regina College site, and is directly opposite the Parliament buildings. It is being developed into a magnificent ornamental park.

Victoria Park contains over seven acres and is situated right in the heart of the city. It is laid out as an ornamental garden.

Dominion Park contains about eight acres and is devoted to athletic games.

Alexandra Park is to be developed as a children's playground, equipped with suitable gymnastic apparatus. There are about 195 acres of undeveloped land appropriated for park purposes on the north side of the city. Of this about 12 acres have been enclosed and prepared for use as a nursery. Last year 23,000 plants were supplied from the nursery and there are now 27,000 trees and shrubs growing.

SEWER SYSTEM.

In 1910 a comprehensive sewer system was laid out to serve all the outlying parts of the city. Work was commenced on the outfall arrangements and main trunk sewer in that year and has been carried on to the present with due diligence. Up to date this work has cost \$430,000 and it is proposed to continue construction during 1912 to the extent of \$200,000 when the system will be in such a shape that it will only be necessary to install the various branch sewers as they are required by the expansion of the city to serve any part of it. The system is capable of expansion to any degree. Regina now has 25.7 miles of sewer, varying from 8 to 72 inches in diameter, and disposal works capable of treating 9,000,000 gallons of sewage per day by a sedimentation and bacteriological process that will render the effluent nonputrescent and unobjec-

tionable to residents adjoining Was-cana Creek below the city.

Regina has a municipal owned and operated street railway. Construction work was commenced in the spring of 1911 and on July 29, 1911, the first service was instituted. A constant service has been maintained since that date.

The following are details of the installation up to December 31, 1911:

Capital expenditure, \$565,000; miles of track, $10\frac{1}{2}$; rolling stock, six cars and one snow sweeper; gross earnings to December 31, 1911, \$23,637.58; operating expenses, \$17,646.96; total number of passengers carried, 480,695.

The system has proved to be a much appreciated utility in the city and for 1912 great extensions are contemplated. Many new cars will be added, and a duplication of the power plant. Car barns have been built to cover future needs, constructed so as to take care of 28 cars, with additional space for offices, stores, machine car shop, etc. These together with all necessary equipment cost approximately \$50,000. Eight cars are now in operation and many more will be added during the year 1912.

SPUR TRACK SYSTEM.

The city possesses considerable property which was transferred to it from various sources in the past and which at the present time forms an exceedingly valuable asset. This section consists of some 320 acres and is supplied with spur tracks laid out in a suitable way to serve all districts from the G.T.P., C.N.R. and C.P. Railways. A

large industrial district, containing many warehouses, has grown up here. An extensive business is being done, the wholesale business in 1911 amounting to over \$30,000,000. The city of Regina holds warehouse sites throughout this district which are served by spur tracks at a uniform value at the present time of \$1,000 for lots 25 by 125 feet size, except corner lots, which are sold at a slight additional charge. This price is far below the value of the property.

A fifty ton incinerator plant has been erected on Broad street north at a cost of \$40,500 for the disposal of all garbage and refuse.

NEWSPAPERS.

Regina has two daily morning papers, two daily evening papers, two weekly, one German weekly, one semi-weekly and a monthly magazine.

Regina has seven printing offices, with 350 employees.

POPULATION.

Regina's population, May 1, 1912, 40,000.

Regina's population in 1901, 2,249; in 1906, 6,169; in 1911, 36,000.

Regina's first settler arrived in 1881.

Regina grew 1,400 per cent. in the last decade.

Regina grew 389 per cent. in the last five years, or more than four times as rapidly as the average Canadian city.

There were only 13 cities in Canada larger than Regina in June, 1911.

The three great transcontinental railways, which have divisional points and shops under construction, will employ sufficient men to add 20,000 to

Regina's population during the next three years.

A Few Western Population Comparisons.

As the enthusiastic real-estate man sees them—and as the cold-blooded census enumerators picked them out.

	Census Returns	Real Estate Advertising	Surplus of Optimism	Excess of Conservatism
Alix.....	267	1,000	733	
Bassano.....	545	1,000	455	
Brandon.....	13,833	15,000	1,160	
Bow Island.....	326	400	74	
Canora.....	426	1,100	674	
Calgary.....	43,605	55,000	11,335	
Entwistle.....	140	300-500	360	
Lethbridge.....	8,050	14,000	5,950	
Moose Jaw.....	13,823	17,000-23,000	9,177	
Medicine Hat...	5,573	7,000	1,427	
Melville.....	1,816	2,500	684	
North Battleford	2,105	1,700		405
Nokomis.....	374	850	476	
Regina.....	30,210	22,500		7,810
Swift Current..	1,852	3,500	1,648	
Saskatoon.....	12,002	17,000	4,998	
Weyburn.....	2,210	3,300	1,090	
Watrous.....	781	1,500	719	
Wilkie.....	537	800	263	
Wainwright..	788	900-2,000	1,212	

Official Census of June, 1911

RAILWAYS.

Eight lines of railway were in operation out of Regina January 1, 1912. There will be 12 by December 31, 1912, and 22 December 31, 1914.

Under Operation.

Canadian Pacific main line, east and west.

Canadian Pacific Arcola-Winnipeg line, east.

Canadian Pacific Bulyea line, north.

Canadian Pacific Colonsay line, north.

Canadian Pacific Weyburn line, south.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina-Winnipeg line, east.

Canadian Northern Regina-Prince Albert line, north.

Canadian Northern Regina-Winnipeg line, east.

That makes eight.

The following will be in operation December 31, 1912.

Canadian Northern Regina to Moose Jaw line, west.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to Moose Jaw line, west.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to Weyburn line.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to St. Paul line.

That is 12 to December 31, 1912.

The following will be completed in 1913 and 1914:

Canadian Northern Regina to Moose Jaw, west.

Canadian Northern Regina to Edmonton, west.

Canadian Northern Regina to Minneapolis, south.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to Brandon, east.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to Saskatoon, north.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to Lethbridge, west.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to Edmonton, north.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to Minneapolis, south.

Grand Trunk Pacific Regina to Hudson Bay, north.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Regina to Minneapolis, south.

The above make up the 22 lines.

Around Regina centres Canada's railway construction during 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Railway Earnings Increase 230 per cent.

1907	\$1,350,000
1908	2,000,000
1909	2,700,000
1910	3,400,000
1911	4,300,000

An increase in the past four years of \$2,950,000. A percentage increase of 230 per cent.

The Grand Trunk Pacific employ 700 men. The C.P.R. 428 and the Canadian Northern 300, making a total of 1,428 employed in railway work in Regina.

The Dominion Express, Canadian Northern and the Canadian Express Company have offices in Regina. They employ 58 men.

The G.T.P. station, which will this year be built in Regina, will cost \$200,000. The Union station, now under construction, will cost \$225,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Residential lots, 50 x 125 feet, \$150 to \$3,000.

Retail business sites, \$300 to \$2,000 per foot.

Warehouse sites with spur track, \$40 to \$500 per foot.

RETAIL BUSINESS.

Regina has the following, among many other stores: 40 grocery, 12 drug, 10 bake shops, 17 restaurants, 3 furniture, 14 butchers, 6 booksellers, 9 boot and shoes, 12 gents' furnishings, 20 ice cream and confectionery, 4 hardware,

7 printers, 10 barber shops, 6 jewellers, 10 billiard and pool, 12 blacksmith shops, 2 greenhouses, 1 steam laundry, 15 hand laundries, 8 liveryies, 7 lumber yards, 700 drays.

RENTS.

Houses can be rented in Regina at the following rates:

Unimproved houses	\$10 to \$20
Semi-modern houses	18 to 35
Modern houses	30 to 60
Furnished rooms	10 to 20
Suites, 2 to 8 rooms, heated.	20 to 70

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association.

Canadian Order of Foresters.
Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows
and Naomi Rebekah Lodge for Ladies.

Knights of Columbus.

Knights of Pythias.

Loyal Orange Lodge.

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons:
Three Blue Lodges with over 600 members.

Independent Order of Foresters.

Irishmen's Association.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

One Royal Arch Chapter with over 200 members.

One Knights Templars with over 200 members.

One Lodge of Perfection with 60 members.

Wa-Wa Temple A.A.O.N.M.S. with 150 members.

Sons of England.

D. and M. of E. Regina Victoria No. 59.

Sons of Scotland.

United Commercial Travellers.

Loyal Order of The Moose.

Society of Chosen Friends.

Modern Woodmen of America.

Independent Order of Foresters
Court Wascana No. 1371, nearly 400 members.

Royal Templars of Temperance.

WHOLESALE AND INDUSTRIAL.

Regina has more than 20 warehouses devoted to the trade in agricultural implements. Business in this line alone in 1911 exceeded \$18,000,000. Regina has more than two-thirds of the entire number of implement warehouses in the province, and the proportion of the total trade handled here is greater than that. Regina leads the world in agricultural implement-trade, more implements being distributed from this city than any other point. Regina distributes more implements and has more warehouses because it is the centre of Saskatchewan, the greatest grain producing area in the world. No other city in Western Canada has a location so suitable for handling this class of trade. Several of Regina's implement warehouses employ more than 100 salesmen.

Ten new implement houses came to Regina in 1911 and six have already announced their intention of building here this year.

Regina handles more than half of the entire wholesale business of Saskatchewan. Over 40 wholesale houses,

exclusive of implement warehouses, are located in Regina.

More than 50 applications have been received so far this year for sites in Regina's wholesale section. Altogether there are 90 industrial establishments in Regina.

Regina does three-quarters of Saskatchewan's implement business; two-thirds of Saskatchewan's general wholesale business; and one-half of Saskatchewan's manufacturing output.

Over 1,200 commercial travellers make Regina their headquarters.

Regina has wholesale and commission houses selling the following lines: Groceries, fruits, stoves, cream separators, store fixtures, hardware, furniture, soap, biscuits and confectionery, cement, hides, brick, gasoline engines, paper, cigars, boots and shoes, printers' supplies, rubber goods, paints, mattresses, lumber, drugs, meats, well-boring machinery, telephone and electrical supplies, saddlery, safes and vault doors, farm implements, engines, dry goods, oil, wire fence, corrugated metal culverts, carriages and wagons, roofing, pianos, motor cars and supplies, iron works, etc.

A large flour mill with a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day will be built in Regina this year, and in connection with it a 200,000 bushel elevator. The approximate cost will be between \$500,000 and \$600,000. This mill will employ about 200 hands.

Back of Regina is a trade field which in 1911 produced to the extent of \$450,000,000, a trade field which in 1911 produced more small grain than

any other section of the world; which produced more wheat than any other section of the world; and which produced better wheat than any other section of the world—and yet has only one-fifth of the arable land under cultivation. Back of Regina, in other words, is a commercial domain of the richest agricultural land in the world, a tremendous source of wealth to the whole Dominion.

THE CASE FOR REGINA.

Regina is the commercial centre of Saskatchewan. There are more wholesale establishments here, with greater total business output, than in the rest of the province combined.

Regina is the financial centre of Saskatchewan. Nearly one-half of the entire banking business of the province is handled here.

Regina is the industrial centre of Saskatchewan. Forty per cent of the manufacturing business of the province is handled here.

Regina is the educational centre of Saskatchewan. Three colleges will be located here by the end of the year.

Regina is the Capital City of Saskatchewan. The provincial government buildings, erected at a cost of \$3,000,000, are situated here.

Regina is the largest city in Saskatchewan, having a population nearly as large as all other provincial cities combined.

Regina is the headquarters of all fraternal, religious and similar organizations in Saskatchewan, and of all associations of professional men.

Regina is the largest point of distribution of agricultural implements in the world.

Regina is the railroad centre of Saskatchewan. More branch lines radiate from the city than from any other point west of Winnipeg.

And:

Saskatchewan is a province which, with less than 15 per cent. of the arable land under cultivation, produces more grain than any other province in Canada, and more than any State in the United States. It is the premier agricultural country of the world. Its natural resources have scarcely been touched as yet.

Is it a good case for REGINA?



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FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT

REGINA

WRITE

L. T. McDONALD

COMMISSIONER & SEC. TREAS. BOARD OF TRADE

REGINA